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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/027,667	12/21/2001	Mario Elmen Tremblay	8828	1150

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EXAMINER

WILKINS III HARRY D

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

1742

DATE MAILED: 02/02/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/027,667	Applicant(s) TREMBLAY ET AL.	
	Examiner Harry D Wilkins, III	Art Unit 1742	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
 - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 13 December 2004.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-93 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-93 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 63-93 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 21 December 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. The objection to claims 28, 59 and 90 are withdrawn in view of Applicant's amendment thereof.
2. The claim rejections based upon anticipation have been withdrawn in view of Applicant's amendment of those claims. However, these claims are still rejected on the basis presented below.

Inventorship

3. In view of the papers filed 16 August 2004, it has been found that this nonprovisional application, as filed, through error and without deceptive intent, improperly set forth the inventorship, and accordingly, this application has been corrected in compliance with 37 CFR 1.48(a). The inventorship of this application has been changed by adding Dimitris Ioannis Collias and Michael Donovan Mitchell.

The application will be forwarded to the Office of Initial Patent Examination (OIPE) for issuance of a corrected filing receipt, and correction of Office records to reflect the inventorship as corrected.

Double Patenting

4. Applicant is advised that should claims 1-31 be found allowable, claims 63-93 will be objected to under 37 CFR 1.75 as being duplicates thereof. When two claims in an application are duplicates it is proper after allowing one claim to object to the other as being a substantial duplicate of the allowed claim. See MPEP § 706.03(k).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 1, 3, 4, 22, 23, 32, 34, 35, 53, 55, 63, 65, 66, 84 and 85 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kelley (US 6,306,281) in view of Spence (US 4,414,070).

Kelley teaches (see figure and abstract) an apparatus for electrolyzing an electrolytic solution including a non-membrane (barrier) cell including an anode and cathode defining a passage formed there between, an inlet port, an outlet port and a direct current supply (not shown in figure, see col. 2, lines 65-67).

Regarding the limitation that the power supply delivers less than about 5 watts of power, this limitation is not further limiting on the apparatus claim because the above limitation deals with the manner or method of use of the claimed apparatus. It has been well settled that the manner or method of use of an apparatus cannot be relied upon to further limit claims to the apparatus itself. See *In re Casey*, 152 USPQ 235, and MPEP 2114. The apparatus of Kelley is fully capable of operating at any power requirement. As further evidence that the wattage supplied is a method limitation, it can be seen from examples 1 and 15 that increasing the production rate from 50 cc/min to 78.86 cc/min (30 gallons per day) requires the wattage to be increased from 30 watts to 240 watts. Thus, for a

decreased flow rate, one of ordinary skill in the art would have expected to have used a smaller amount of energy, such as the claimed less than about 5 watts, and hence, the apparatus of Kelley is capable of operating at less than about 5 watts.

Regarding the limitation that the apparatus is "adapted to accommodate an electrolytic solution having a level of chloride salt of from about 1 ppm to about 500 ppm", this limitation is not further limiting on the apparatus claim because the above limitation deals with the manner or method of use of the claimed apparatus. It has been well settled that the manner or method of use of an apparatus cannot be relied upon to further limit claims to the apparatus itself. See *In re Casey*, 152 USPQ 235, and MPEP 2114. The apparatus of Kelley is fully capable of operating with a dilute chloride salt solution.

Thus, Kelley does not teach that the passage between the anode and cathode is less than about 0.6 mm in size.

However, Spence teaches (see col. 1, lines 24-29) that the efficiency of electrolytic cells is dependent upon the anode-cathode distance, and that as the distance decreases the efficiency increases.

Therefore, it would have been within the expected skill of a routineer in the art to have modified the apparatus of Kelley to use as small an anode-cathode gap as possible, such as less than 0.6 mm as claimed because Spence teaches that decreased anode-cathode gap improves efficiency.

Regarding claim 3, 34 and 65, the apparatus further includes a pump for moving electrolytic solution (figure 1).

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Regarding claims 4, 35 and 66, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have recirculated the electrolytic solution because recycling is an obvious engineering design improvement that comes from efficiency and economic design considerations (i.e.-it is within routine skill in the art to recycle fluid through a "reactor" to increase yield). Changing economic considerations do not make obvious expedient into unobvious improvement. *Ex parte Fuller*, 172 USPQ 317.

Regarding claims 22, 23, 53, 54, 84 and 85, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have added a water sensor for automatically turning the electrolytic cell on and off because such automatic switch is an obvious engineering design improvement that comes from efficiency and economic design considerations (i.e.-it is within routine skill in the art to add an automatic on/off control to prevent wasting power when water is not available and to remove any manual activity in the process).

Regarding claim 32, Kelley does not teach the anode surface area is less than 30cm^2 . However, changes in size absent a showing of unexpected results have been held to be mere routine experimentation and within the skill of a routineer in the art. See MPEP 2144.04.IV.A. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have made the electrolytic cell of Kelley small enough to have an anode surface area of less than 30cm^2 as claimed in order to adjust the total output of the electrolytic cell to the desired amount.

7. Claims 1-4, 22-24, 29-31, 32-35, 53-55, 60-66, 84-86 and 91-93 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Herrington et al (US 6,261,464) in view of Spence et al (US 4,414,070).

Herrington et al teach an apparatus for electrolyzing an electrolytic solution comprising:

(a) a non-barrier electrolytic cell comprising:

(1) an anode (col. 5, line 54);

(2) a cathode, said anode and cathode defining a "cell volume" formed therebetween (cathode at Fig. 1 (106) and passage is between 106 and anode as outer electrode;

(3) a port (for example Fig. 4, 146) communicating with the cell volume used to both receive a flow of electrolytic solution and also for providing an exit for the flow of electrolytic solution having been electrolyzed; and,

(b) a direct current supply providing an electrical current from said anode to said cathode, wherein said current supply delivers less than about 5 watts of power, wherein the electrical current electrolyzes the electrolytic solution (Fig. 1, 102).

The difference between the apparatus of Herrington et al and the present invention is that the present invention is a continuous-process apparatus for performing the same function as the prior art batch-process apparatus of Herrington et al.

However, it has been held that it is within the ordinary skill in the art to adapt a batch-type process/apparatus to be used in a continuous process/apparatus. Please see MPEP 2144.04.V.E. In order to operate the

apparatus of Herrington et al in a continuous manner, one of ordinary skill in the art would have added a second (outlet) port for discharging solution so that the solution may be fed continuously through the first (inlet) port.

Regarding the limitation that the power supply delivers less than about 5 watts of power, this limitation is not further limiting on the apparatus claim because the above limitation deals with the manner or method of use of the claimed apparatus. It has been well settled that the manner or method of use of an apparatus cannot be relied upon to further limit claims to the apparatus itself. See *In re Casey*, 152 USPQ 235, and MPEP 2114. The apparatus of Herrington et al is fully capable of operating at any power requirement.

Regarding the limitation that the apparatus is "adapted to accommodate an electrolytic solution having a level of chloride salt of from about 1 ppm to about 500 ppm", this limitation is not further limiting on the apparatus claim because the above limitation deals with the manner or method of use of the claimed apparatus. It has been well settled that the manner or method of use of an apparatus cannot be relied upon to further limit claims to the apparatus itself. See *In re Casey*, 152 USPQ 235, and MPEP 2114. The apparatus of Herrington et al is fully capable of operating with a dilute chloride salt solution.

Thus, Herrington et al does not teach that the passage between the anode and cathode is less than about 0.6 mm in size.

However, Spence teaches (see col. 1, lines 24-29) that the efficiency of electrolytic cells is dependent upon the anode-cathode distance, and that as the distance decreases the efficiency increases.

Therefore, it would have been within the expected skill of a routineer in the art to have modified the apparatus of Herrington et al to use as small an anode-cathode gap as possible, such as less than 0.6 mm as claimed because Spence teaches that decreased anode-cathode gap improves efficiency.

Regarding claims 32, while Herrington et al fail to expressly disclose the anode surface area, it would have been considered to inherently be less than about 30 cm² because Herrington et al is described as a portable water disinfection system which is the size of a pen. One of ordinary skill in the art would have recognized an electrode surface area which can fit in a chamber the size of a pen would be less than 30 cm² in size.

Regarding claims 2, 24, 29-31, 33, 55, 60-62, 64, 86 and 91-93, Herrington et al teach that the apparatus comprises a body which contains the electrolytic cell and power supply (Fig. 1, 108), a current supply such as a battery or a solar cell (col. 8, lines 1-5); a travel water purification device (i.e. "portable"; Abstract); is adapted to remove impurities (Abstract); and is adapted to kill microorganisms (col. 4, lines 18-25).

Regarding claim 3, 34 and 65, as part of making the apparatus continuous, one of ordinary skill in the art would have added means, such as a pump or other motive device, to cause the electrolyte to flow through the electrolytic cell.

Regarding claims 4, 35 and 66, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have recirculated the electrolytic solution because recycling is an obvious engineering design improvement that comes from

efficiency and economic design considerations (i.e.-it is within routine skill in the art to recycle fluid through a "reactor" to increase yield). Changing economic considerations do not make obvious expedient into unobvious improvement. *Ex parte Fuller*, 172 USPQ 317.

Regarding claims 22, 23, 53, 54, 84 and 85, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have added a water sensor for automatically turning the electrolytic cell on and off because such automatic switch is an obvious engineering design improvement that comes from efficiency and economic design considerations (i.e.-it is within routine skill in the art to add an automatic on/off control to prevent wasting power when water is not available and to remove any manual activity in the process).

8. Claims 5-21, 36-52 and 67-83 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Herrington et al (US 6,261,464) in view of Spence (US 4,414,070) as applied to claims 1-4, 22-24, 29-31, 32-35, 53-55, 60-66, 84-86 and 91-93 above, and further in view of Weakly et al (US 2002/0157966).

Herrington et al does not teach a filter such as activated carbon or resin which can filter out harmless materials.

Weakly et al teach (see paragraphs 35 and 49) a specific filter such as activated carbon or resin which can filter out arsenic.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified the apparatus of Herrington et al to include the filter material of Weakly et al because Weakly et al teach that the filter removes arsenic from the

treated water which would have minimized contaminants for the end user of the treated water of the process of Herrington et al.

It should be noted that the specific rate or degree of filtration is a method limitation which does nothing to further define the structure in apparatus claims. The apparatus must merely be capable of operating at the specific operating conditions which appears to be the case with the apparatus of Weakly et al. The specific filtration properties would have been considered a result effective variable by one having ordinary skill in the art. As such, one having ordinary skill would have routinely optimized the pressure of the chamber to obtain the purification attendant therewith. *In re Boesch* and *In re Aller*.

9. Claims 25-26, 56-57 and 87-88 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Herrington et al (US 6,261,464) in view of Spence (US 4,414,070) as applied to claims 1-4, 22-24, 29-31, 32-35, 53-55, 60-66, 84-86 and 91-93 above, and further in view of Beer (US 3,632,498).

The teachings of Herrington et al are described above.

However, Herrington et al do not teach that the electrode is a foil electrode comprising a group VIII metal.

Beer teaches (see abstract and claims 1 and 3) a composite electrode including a conductive base with a foil of an active material such as palladium, platinum, rhodium, iridium, ruthenium or osmium (group VIII metals) on the surface. Beer teaches that this electrode is useful in processes including purification of water and has a long life, low overvoltage and catalytic properties.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have used the composite electrode of Beer for the anode of Herrington et al because the electrode of Beer is useful in water purification and has a long life, low overvoltage and catalytic properties.

10. Claims 27-28, 58-59 and 89 and 90 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Herrington et al (US 6,261,464) in view of Spence (US 4,414,070) as applied to claims 1-4, 22-24, 29-31, 32-35, 53-55, 60-66, 84-86 and 91-93 above, and further in view of Graham et al (US 5,937,641).

The teachings of Herrington et al are described above.

However, Herrington et al do not teach that the electrode is a porous metallic anode.

Graham et al teach (see col. 8, lines 1-23) a porous metallic foam useful in a catalytic converter. The porous foam is capable of withstanding high temperatures and vibrations.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have used the porous material of Graham et al for the anode of Herrington et al because the porous material of Graham et al resists vibrations and also provides a high surface contact area for electrolytic reaction.

Response to Arguments

11. Applicant's arguments filed 13 December 2004 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicant argued that:

- a. Kelley does not teach an apparatus which provides/consumes less than 5 watts of power.

In response, the amount of power supplied by the power supply of Kelley is related to the method of operation of the claimed apparatus. The power supply of Kelley is adapted to provide differing amounts of power for different production requirements. Therefore, the power supply was capable of delivering less than about 5 watts of power.

b. A narrowed gap combined with the "high" concentration of chloride in Herrington et al would lead to shorting between the anode and cathode thereby rendering the modified device inoperable.

In response, conclusory statements are not probative unless supported by facts. See *Ex parte Gray* 10 USPQ 2d 1922 (BPAI 1989); *In re deBlauwe* 222 USPQ 191, 196 (Fed. Cir. 1984); *In re D'Ancicco* 172 USPQ 241 (CCPA 1972); *In re Grunwell* 203 USPQ 1055 (CCPA 1979); *Meitzner v. Mindick* 193 USPQ 17; *In re Brandstandter* 179 USPQ 286, 294 (CCPA 1973); *In re Lindner* 173 USPQ 356; and, *In re Smith* 74 USPQ 207.

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory

period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Harry D Wilkins, III whose telephone number is 571-272-1251. The examiner can normally be reached on M-Th 10am-8:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Roy V King can be reached on 571-272-1244. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

hdw

Harry D. Wilkins, III

Harry D Wilkins, III
Examiner
Art Unit 1742

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